latter a Congressman, were working to release and carry out the dead and wounded. Some of the former had been instantly killed, while others had apparently died from suffication and in great agony. Several died as they were lifted from the ruins, or before they could be conveyed to a hospital.

On every face, both of the dead and those who were seriously wounded, agreeing and harrow

every face, both of the dead and those hospital.

On every face, both of the dead and those who were seriously wounded, surprise and horror were plainly drawn. Every man had been taken unawares, as though attacked from an ambush. In many cases the semblance to humanity had almost entirely disappeared. It seemed almost as if the workers about the ill-fated structure were carrying out mere bags of matter, smeared all over with blood, filthy with dirt, dirt ground into them, blood ozing from every point. A child would not have known its own father, a wife not recognized her husband. With such tenderness as rough and excited men could summon for such a time, they were kild out on stretchers and carried out to the ambulances stretchers and carried out to The dectors. stretchers and carried out to the ambulances that filled the adjoining streets. The doctors could do little for them there. All they could possibly do was to clear away some of the dirt, the plaster and the filth from the faces of the injured men. It was grounded into their eyes, noses and mouths, increasing the danger of suffocation. Many were unconscious, and could not have helped themselves. The ambulances had all they could possibly attend to. Soon the hospitals were crowded, and it became necessary to turn drug stores in the neighborhood into temporary hospitals. Even the floors of the offices of two physicians were covered with the wounded and bleeding forms of the victims.

TWENTY BODIES IDENTIFIED. TWENTY BODIES IDENTIFIED.

By 7 o'clock to-night twenty-two bodies had been recovered from the ruins and identified. The number of injured or wounded was forty-live. It is impossible to say at the present time whether the list of dead will not be further increased by the discovery of other bodies in the ruins, or by the death of the fatally injured now lying in hospitals and private houses. The last body was taken out of the ruins this afternoon at 5 o'clock, but it was so disfigured as to make immediate dentification impossible.

The sympathy and practical aid extended everybody in a position to help the sufferers and those dependent upon them are deserving of comment. Nearly every store in the neighborhood sent supplies to the workmen engaged in digging in the ruins, or offered to place rooms at the disposal of the wounded. The spiritual needs of those not yet beyond the reach of their ministrations was looked after by four priests, who ran from a neighboring parsonage immediately after the collapse of the building, and were on the spot ompany of artillery from the Arsenal to march to the scene of the disaster to assist the police, and the ambulances from Fort Meyer and a troop of cavalry were placed at the disposal of the local

At a meeting of citizens held hastily this afternoon at Willard's Hotel for the purpose of extending immediate relief to the sufferers their families, \$5,500 was raised within fifteen minutes, of which the President contributed \$100 and the local newspaper offices \$500. Every one of the three Commissioners of the District was on the ground within fifteen minutes after the catastrophe had occurred, each assuming a share in the duty of directing the workmen in their grewsome task. Commissioner M. M. Parker left the building only long enough in the atternoon to attend the meeting of the citizens' committee, and immediately after its adjournment returned to the scene of the disaster to resume the work of directing the laborers. Engineer Cemmissioner Powell's practical experience gave his aid a peculiar value which those who watched the work were readily able to appreciate. their families, \$5,500 was raised within fifteen

A REPETITION OF THE DISASTER POSSIBLE. It has already been said that the city is honeycombed with buildings owned or occupied by the Government in which a repetition of to-day's disaster is the fearful possibility of each hour. pages of "The Congressional Record" teem with the Office, the dangers which its 3,000 lie Printing Office, the dangers which its 3,000 employes run daily, the menace it constantly is to life and property. The pigeonholes of the committees of both houses are crowded with the protests and petitions of employee, asking that quarters be furnished for them that are at least safe. It required years to convince Congress that it was necessary to act. But even then the battle was not won. It is raging even now. Fer more than five years real estate speculators, jobbers, lobbyists, pulling and hauling members of Congress about without the least resistance on the part of the latter, have known how to defer the selection of a proper site. The safety of the 3,000 employes is nothing to them. Congress, paralyzed by the inaction of its own members, flounders about from year to year, and only a calamity like ployes is nothing to them. Congress, paralyzed by the inaction of its own members, flounders about from year to year, and only a calamity like that of to-day can rouse it from its letharay and awaken it to a realization of its criminal indifference.

awaken it to a realization of its criminal indifference.

Recently the Government rented a building in E.st., south of the Postoffice Department, for use of the Sixth Anditor. Upon its floors were packed not less than sixty tons of old files, in addition to the safes and desks and other furniture, not counting the weight of 200 or more clerks. The structure soon showed that it could not carry such weight, but the Postoffice authorities evidently thought otherwise. It was a woman employe finally that had the courage to make a complaint in the public prints which brought about the visit of a building inspector. He recommended certain alterations which the landlord of the Government, or more likely the Government itself, undertook with some reluctance to make. But even now it continues to be ranked among the suspected buildings.

The Winder building in Seventeenth-st. is not much better. It is an old brick structure that long ago outlived its usefulness. Built before the war by General Winder, of Libby Prison the war by General winder, or Libby Prison the war by General winder, or Libby Prison the war by General winder, or Libby Prison the war by General winder with the war by G long ago outlived its usefulness. Built before the war by General Winder, of Libby Prison fame, for a hotel, and subsequently acquired by the Government under a tax sale title, it was never intended to meet the requirements of a public building. Its floors are light and frail, and not constructed to carry the heavy weight of files. And yet the constantly expanding business of the Government continues to be crowded upon the same floors that were made to do duty twenty-flve years ago. The building has been inspected from time to time, but inspection, as is well known, has been no safeguard in times past in this city. It has not been in the case of property held by private owners, and it is apparently no guarantee of safety in the case of buildings owned by the Government. Within the last five years the people of Washington have sen a music hall in course of erection blown down in a moderate gale and several lives sacrifized through the criminal carelessness of either the builder, the contractor or the inspector. Not long before that a church tower, all but completed, collapsed in one of the most fashionable parts of the town, and only the early hour of the morning at which it occurred prevented this "accident" from being followed by consequences more serious than financial loss. At about the same time the stone staircase in a hotel just opened to the public gave way, and it was only a merciful Providence which in this case saved the lives of the inmates. Six or seven years ago a tunnel upon which more than \$1,000.000 had been expended was found to show signs of cracking before it was found to show signs of cracking before it was half completed. It had to be abandoned, and the only reproof administered to the Government engineer in charge of the work was a detail out West. In none of these cases has the responsibility been finally placed or any adequate punishment meted out. The community and the taxbility been finally placed or any adequate punishment meted out. The community and the tax-payers, in a word, are at the mercy of a paternal Government, which sometimes acts if it sees fit, but more frequently acts not at all.

## DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

DEATH CAME WITHOUT A MOMENT'S WARNING

THERE WERE NEARLY 400 MEN IN THE BUILD-ING WHEN THE CRASH CAME-THE STRUCT. URE KNOWN TO BE UNSAFE.

shington, June 9.-Another tragedy-less tional in character than the first, but involving the loss of many more lives and causing much more suffering-has stained the walls of the old Ford's Theatre, where Abraham Lincoln was assas-smated by J. Wilkes Booth, in April, 1865. It is a coincidence, also, which will not escape attention, that this second tragedy occurred on the very day when the body of the great tragedian whose life was d by his brother's crime that he never

visited Washington afterward was laid at rest in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Massachusetts. The house in which Lincoln died, on the other of the street from the theatre where he was a which is still sentimentally kept intact as it was t fatal night, looked down to-day upon a scene of agony, excitement and grief which even the great erime of 1865 could not parallel. And the borrors of the come were by no means lessened by the knowledge that a blunder, surely in this case almost "worse than a crime" had caused the death of from

#### SUMMER DISEASES.

What Causes Them, With a few Hints for their Certain Prevention-This is Valuable Information,

Cholera morbus and summer diarrhoca occur principally during the summer and autumn. Cholera morbus is caused taken with fish, or shell fish, and all dishes cooked with milk, such as rice pudding, cream puffs, and even ice cause it. Avoid becoming chilled during sleep. In a parties who try to sell other so-called whiskeys when the metive that is het for your good. Do not he and insist upon having just what you call for.

twenty to thirty persons at least, and inflicted maintings and injuries upon fifty or sixty more.

THE BUILDING KNOWN TO BE UNSAFE. The evidence as found in official records appears conclusive that as long ago as 1885 this building, which the Government purchased after the assassination and used as an army museum, was officially proclaimed by Congress an unsafe depositary for even the inanimate skeletons, mummles and books of the army medical museum, for which a safer place of storage was provided by Act of Congres But notwithstanding the fact that in the public press and in Congress also, continued attention was called to the bulging walls of the building and its darkness and general unsuitability and insecurity, it continued to be used for the daily employment of nearly 500 Government clerks of the pension record division of the War Office.

With a refinement of discrimination, however, between what could be replaced and what could not be so easily supplied, while the clerks were trusted in the unsafe building the original records were retained in the substantial fireproof War Department almost as soon as the Fire Department and the police. The Acting Secretary of War ordered a that while thirty clerks may have been killed, the pension records are all saved and uninjured.

building collapsed in the midst of an illjudged effort to remedy some of its defects. The moral of the disaster, if there is any, is emphasized by the fact that there are known to be at least two great Government buildings-the Printing Office and Building annex of the War Departmenteach containing many more employes than were Ford's Theatre death-trap, which are in an equally dangerous condition.

THE VICTIMS HAD JUST GONE TO WORK. The hour of the disaster was shortly after the departments had settled down for the The workmen whose operations under the building were the immediate cause of the catastrophe, had been tinkering upon it for two hours or more. Half an hour earlier and few lives would have been The building stood in Tenth-st., northwest between E. and F. sts., and not far from Pennsylvania-ave It had been repaired, propped up and renovated from There were over 500 persons, mostly Government

clerks, employed in the building, but all of these were at work when the building fell. An excavation for an electric light plant was being made in the cellar -a three-story affair-and according to the best information obtainable the workmen this morning had dug beneath the foundation supports in the front of the building, weakening them to such an speeches exposing the utter rottenness of the Pub- extent that the walls gave away before they could be shored up. This explanation of the cause of the accident is the only one advanced, but it seems some what strange in view of the fact that the top floor gave way first.

NO WARNING BEFORE THE CRASH. Men who were in the building say that the crash came without warning. Those on the top floor were suddenly precipitated to the floor below, and falling timbers and furniture carried the second and first floors with it. Luckily only the forward half of the floors gave way. The outer edges of the floors and the rear part of the structure The outer remained intact. The walls did not fall.



HOUSE WHERE LINCOLN DIED.

lightning-like rapidity, and soon Tenth-st. and adjacent thoroughfares were crewded with people. Within an hour the news was known all over Washington, and hundreds of anxious relatives and friends swarmed to the vicinity of the old theatre. Women appealed anxiously to every bystander for information about some particular person, while men came with tears in their eyes and impleringly besought the policemen to let them through the police lines that they might obtain some knowledge of their friends and relatives. A general fire alarm was sent out a few minutes after the crash, and then all the ambulances in the city were summoned. As quickly as possible the police and firemen formed a rescue brigade, and ready hands assisted them to take out the killed and wounded. In less than an hour about twenty-five people had been taken out, and every few minutes thereafter some still form would be borne on a stretcher from the building.

PROMPT ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES. Police and army ambulances, cabs, carriages and vehicles of every description were pressed into service for taking away the dead and injured. All the hospitals in the city were utilized in caring for the injured, and scores of physicians volunteered their services for this work. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia took possession of the building and its vicinity in person, and helped direct the police and the rescuers. Colonel Corbin, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, was sent by Major-General Schofield to represent the War Department, and to decide if it were necessary to call out troops. Owing to excellent police regulations the rescuers were not hindered in their work by the anxious crowds, and t was not long before the wreckage had been cleared

## Catarrh in Children

For over two years my little girl's life was made For ever two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became influence, the lids swellen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her S. S. The first bottle seemed to aggravate the disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

DR. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga

away to such an extent that the work of rescue could be carried on without hindrance. Both the military and naval authorities took prompt General Schofleld ordered two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, just across the river, and two companies of infantry from the arsenal to the scene of the disaster. The Secretary of the Navy ordered out all the naval medical officers stationed here, and also opened the Naval Hospital to receive the injured. The commandant at the Navy Yard Every hospital in the city was called into requisition, and ambulances, carriages and other vehicles filled with the wounded were quickly traversing the city

in every direction.

Those who were early on the scene found the body of a colored man in the alley in the rear of the building, where John Wilkes Booth had his horse tethered the night he killed Lincoln. This George M. Arnoid, a well-known colered clerk. This was and been seen at a third-story window. varued not to jump, but despite the protestations of numbers of the people, he climbed out, and, lower-He fell upon a ing himself from the sill, let go. covering at a lower door, slid off into the cobblestened alley, striking on his head, and was instantly

A COLORED BOY'S BRAVE WORK.

One of the bravest and most daring incidents connected with the calamity was performed by a blored boy, nineteen or twenty years old, named Pasti Lockwood. As soon as the floors collapsed and the dust cleared away, realizing the danger of those nt the rear windows who were wildly climbing out pole as high as the third story and lished a ladder to the pole, putting the other end in the window,

None of those who escaped injury could tell positively which of the floors first gave way. By the beams and conducted to safety, occupants of each floor there was only one crash Another narrow escape is found

# Johannis.

" King of Natural Table Waters." "Johannis is unrivalled."

—London Medical Annual.

"Of exceptional purity."

—London Lancet.

"Johannis is unsurpassed."

-London Civil Service Gazette. "Its purity is undoubted."

-London Court Circu'ar.

of the second floor, would have gone down with the also one in the rear of the room. He had been at the former place, and then came back to the other desk, and in about five minutes the crash was heard. Then a silence followed, and Mr. Imbrie said heard no sound. He rushed toward the rear windows and found men jumping out; several had made the perilous leap, but he supposed that they fell on

occupied desks on the first floor near the north wall. The ceiling immediately over their heads did not fall, as it was supported by a row of posts that were set a short distance from the side wall. They were, however, covered with dust and buried in the wreckage. Dropping on their knees, they crawled breaking the glass, the men escaped. Several of the clerks were extricated from beneath desks and

Another narrow escape is found in the experience heard, and instantly the whole building was filled of J. D. Nevins, of Texas, whose desk was in the

And the state of t 

THE OLD FORD'S THEATRE BUILDING.

all of the floors in the middle of the building was a light-well ten feet or more long and nearly as wide. The fatal area was in front of this, leaving a space of six or seven feet in width undisturbed on either side. The entire back part of the building.

A number of clerks whose desks rested directly upoh the line where the floors broke away saved them selves, while the desks at which they precipitated down the awful chasm. Others who were walling across the room heard an ominous sound and stopped just at the very threshold of death. When the crash came, those who survived heard a mighty scream of anguish from their comrades as they sank out of sight, and then, groping in the darkness, they found their way to safety, trembling in every joint with the paller of the dead in their faces. NO WOMEN IN THE BUILDING.

No women were employed in the building, but within a few minutes after the crash the wives rive. Within a few moments a hundred or more men stripped for hot work, jumped into the building and began throwing out the wreckage in front and under the floors which remained standing in the rear. About 11:30 o'clock a company of the 4th United States Artillery from the Washington Barracks ar rived on the scene of the accident, and the men were distributed about the rained structure to guard against interference with the Workmen. Shortly after their arrival, the cavalry from Fort Myer, Va., reached the spot and assisted the other regulars in maintaining order. The main duty of the soldiers was to guarthe Rebellion records stored in the building. Clerks who escaped were pressed into service, and went willingly to work removing bundles of valuable docu ments. A great deal of the work of the Pension office is dependent upon these records, and their value to the Government and to individuals is inestimable. They cannot be replaced,

CHEERING THE WORK OF RESCUE. Every few minutes during the first two hours after the accident, dead and wounded men were taken out of the wreckage. To the onlookers, all the bruised, maimed and dust-covered bodies seemed bereft of life. One man, whose face was covered with blood and who was seemingly dead, suddenly raised himself up in the ambulance in which he was placed and swallowed a glass of whiskey. This brought a cheer from the crowd, and thereafter every rescue was an companied by applause.

All the earts and workmen that could be secured were pressed into service to clear away the debris. The workmen shovelled plaster, brick, documents and broken furniture into the carts, and each load wa taken away to a dumping ground nearby. There we much danger to the rescuing gangs, for the edges of the fallen floors hung threateningly downward over of the workers. It seemed that little the heads progress could be made in clearing away the immense mass of fallen rubbish, but the work nevertheless advanced rapidly.

An incident of the day was the number of clergy men who, on hearing of the disaster, flocked to the scene. Utterly regardless of their own safety the entered the building, the rear walls of which were warningly building out, and administered to the dying and the injured. Ministers of all creeds were present.

SOME NARROW ESCAPES, The halrbreadth escapes narrated by the survivors were numberless. One of the most thrilling scenes the whole affair was the sight of a dozen men, who were left in a corner of the third story, clambering down a hose-pipe to the ground. One of these men, and the first to get down, was E. Baier, who worked in the centre of the third floor. The story can best be told in his own words:

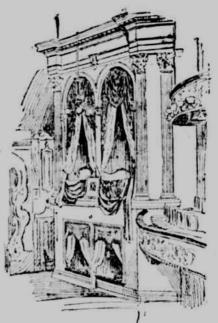
"I was at my desk," he said, "when I heard a great roar. There was no premonitory trembling or any kind of warning; just a roar and a crash, and the deaks and tables seemed to rise up in the centre of the floor and then disappear in a blinding cloud of white dust. I sprang for the rear window and called to my companions to follow. Those who were right near me did so, and we gained a safe place at the rear of the buildings near the windows. We were com-pletely isolated, however, with no way to get down. The floor had sunk beneath us in front, and the building was still trembling from the shock. We did not know what minute the rear of the structure would streaming eyes inquired of all whom they met of some go down, and stood there almost frantle. Then I thought of a reel of fire-hose that I knew was near by. We groped through the blinding dust to this at d quickly unwound it until the the ground. Then I caught hold of the hose and slid down it, alighting safely on the ground."

HE HAD PLANNED A WAY OF ESCAPE. W. H. Mellach, of New-Jersey, claims to have been the first to leave the building. He was to the giving way. For two years he has been plannin out a route of escape. He always knew, building would fall some day. He got thorough by the side building. Another man saved himself by jumping from the window into the awning of a co store next door.

with blinding lime dust. Running directly through failen section on the second floor. He had gone to the third floor on some errand. Returning he entered the door and was about to go to his desk, when the crash came, and he jumped back. One moment more

S. S. Baker escaped with a bad scalp wound. overed himself, and even now he can hardly account for his excape.

S. Dana Lincoln, who occupies a rear room of the



THE BOX IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS SHOT.

cene. He was sitting at his deak at the time of the crash. He says he heard a noise as though of dumping of bricks in an alley. He looked out of his office window and saw cleuds of dust arising to the op of the wrecked building. Immediately at every indow dozens of heads protruded, wildly calling for salstance. It seemed ten or lifteen minutes before he firemen responded with ladders, which were immediately run up to the windows. In reality the time was only a few moments. The firemen rescued ill those who had not escaped by jumping from the windows.

to 12:30 o'clock was Captain Dowd, of Indiana. He was found near the southwest corner of the building, covered to a depth of two or three feet with brick nd mortar. He had lain there for three hours, but a falling beam had lodged near him in such a position is to break the fall of the brick and timbers, and when litted up he raised his hand, showing that he was conscious. When he was lifted into the Garfield Hespital ambulance the crowd saw that he was alive, and cheered again and again.

THE AMBULANCES KEPT BUSY.

Between 10 o'clock and noon the ambulances were kept busy carrying away the dead and injured. The faces of many of the victims were covered with pieces of cloth, an old coat, a newspaper, or whatever else could be had, but some of the mangled bodies were carried out with their faces exposed to the gaze of the great throng that surrounded the building.

As can well be understood, there were many appailing scenes. On the front seat of one of the ambulances rode away one of those who had gone down in the crash. His face, hands, head and clothing were completely covered with blood. He did not seem to be seriously hart, but the spectacle was revolting in the extreme. All during the long hours while the laborers were working with all their strength to rescue such as were not past help, mothers, sisters, and daughters of those that had gone down hovered around the front of the building, and with tidings of their dear ones. Some could hardly be restrained from pushing their way into the building.

A look into the interior of the ruined building told a sickening tale of how some, were taken and others left. Deaks were seen half toppling over the brink of the broken floor, others stood upright, but the chairs which stood behind them and their occupants went down with the crash. Records and papers were scattered everywhere, but as fast as possible they were gathered up and saved. Many of them are spotted with blood, and all are more or less obliterated. The President was informed of the calamity by one of the clerks just as he reached the entrance to the White House, and he immediately interested himself in relief measures, learning with satisfaction what had been done by Assistant Secretary of War Grant. Had the accident occurred five minutes earlier, who came over to the White House before noon.

J. H. Imbrie, of Pennsylvania, the chief in charge Surgeon-General Sternberg went at once to the scene

of the disaster upon hearing the news, as did Dr. Ainsworth, who is Chief of the Records and Pension

One company of troopers was placed under the direction of Chief of Police Moore. The second company was intended for fatigue duty, which meant that they were to assist in the work of rescue, and in bringing out the bodies. General Grant received reports from time to time, and upon these he based to be less in extent that had been at first feared. employed in the building numbered 514 persons. A number of these were absent on leave or because o illness, so that probably not more than 400 or 450 persons were in the building when the crash came. Then, as only half of the floors fell, the number of persons who went down was further reduced, and of those who actually fell many escaped with slight

shortly after midday, Major Moore, chief of police, notified the surgeon in charge that all those taken from the rules from that time forward would be sent to the United States Naval Hespital, where three wards had been prepared to receive the tojured. Dr. Shannon, of the personal staff of the surgeon-general, was put in charge of all the Government medical to the scene of the accident or to the various hospitals. The ambulances of the Red Cross Society rendered

The rescuing parties worked iccessantly in the intense heat. When the day was far advanced there was still a large quantity of wreckage which had not yet been explored. It was nearly to the centre of the section of the floor that fell, and that fact led to the belief that a number of boties would be found beneath it. It was the open space where to timber arrested in its fall might shield an unfortunate from the crushing weight of the falling floors. As there seemed to be no hope of saving the lives of any who might have fallen there, the efforts of the workmen were first directed to exploring the sides

of the building. The last body to be discovered was that of Dr. Nelson. He was buried beneath the wreckage in the Nelson. He was buried beneath the wreckage in the extreme front of the building, and was removed shortly after 5 o'clock. The laborers did not cease their efforts until about 7 o'clock. By this time they had reached the bottom of the excavation in the basement, and further search seemed useless as the debris in all parts of the building had been entirely cleared away. Some held that two laborers who were at work in the basement at the time of the were at work in the basement at the time of the accident were still missing, but as the scurch had been so thorough nothing to warrant its continuance of the color. My system was being toned up. Inspired with color. My system was being toned up. Inspired with

sons, who had been at work all day, flocked about the building after dark and so anxions were they to get a peep inside the wrecked structure that police interference was necessary to prevent them breaking through the ropes.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The question of the responsibility for the accident is of course carnestly discussed. Though officials connected with the building are not inclined so to state, and declare they cannot understand the reason for the fall, there seems to be little doubt that the primary cause was some excavating which was being one nuder the front wall. A sub-cellar was being dug to give more room and at the same time to afford means of ventilation. In order that this should be accomplished, there was considerable underpinning. The contractor for this work was George W. Dant, while the digging in connection with the job was being done by P. R. Pullman. Mr. Pullman appeared at the shortly after the accident and said that he

"The work in the cellar," he said, "was about completed, and it was only yesterday that I was looking at it. I was congratulating myself that the work was almost at an end and that the danger was passed. The crash began on the third floor, so that the underpinning could not have been the cause. The work was most carefully done, and only a few bricks were taken out at a time."

The fact that the collapse occurred through the girders being pulled out of their places in the front wall toward the centre is established in a remarkable manner by unimpeachable though inarticulate testimony. Against the front wall of each floor long an affice clock. All the wall of each floor hung an office clock. All these clocks were uninjured and now remain there keeping perfect time, though every piece of flooring is in the bottom of

From Colonel Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division, it was learned that there was no storage on the floors and that the only weight was the desks and the clerks employed there. He said to strengthen the building, as it had never been intinable to suggest any reason for the disaster.

an opportunity to make even a superficial examina-tion of the building, and said that from a glance he would say that the girders which supported the floors must have weakened. From a view of the laterior of the building it would appear that the floors between the joists were filled in with about one foot of brick and mortar. On top of this was laid the tilling. Each floor was supported by Iron girders and fron uprights. It was the general opinion of hose who came from the building and who were acquainted with the work that was being done in the cellar that the front wall must have settled or THE BUILDING UNDER FEDERAL SUPERVISION

Building Inspector Entwisle, with two of his as-sistants, was on hand shortly after the cave-in ocmade to him for a p-rmit to underpin the building, but he declined to give it, as it was a Government lities of the hospital were unequal to the emergency. curred. He said that last week application was of Government buildings and was prohibited by law from interfering. "The cause of the whole affair," he said, "was undoubtedly due to the underplaning. The workmen dug under the heavy upright columns which supported the building, and the collapse followed." One of the workmen, a colored man, who was em-

ployed in excavating the cellar, and who escaped with only slight cuts, said: "I told them yesterday that the archway would fall, for every time any one walked over the floor it would bend. I tell you I was scared and got out just as quick as I could. There were twenty men at work with me. 'Deed I don't know what became of them." builders, was one of the first on the scene. He

said he thought the wreck was caused by the faulty manner in which the work of underpinning seemed to have been done. He said he had noticed it several times during the last few days, and no later than this morning had looked at it. It did not seem to him that the work was being carried on in a safe

loss of life on the first floor was comparatively small, owing to the fact that the central part of the floor was roped off just where the excavation was in progress. This was done because the dust came up through the floor. The clerks the dust came up through the floor. The clerks the dust came up through the floor. The clerks who usually occupied this space were temporarily in other parts of the building, so that there were only a few, who occupied desks along the walls on the back side. One of these was F. A. Wright, of the failing floors was first heard he was standing up at his desk. At once the idea of danger entered his mind, and, without pausing to see what was the matter, he ducked down under his desk and made his way beneath the entire line of desks and reached safety in the rear of the beilding. One man on the first floor was so anxious to get away and yet so far from clear about the means that he tried to climb up the shelving along the side wall. Another clerk, who had shipped out without his coat to get an early morning cocktail, thereby saved his life, but attempted to go back into the tottering building to recover his coat.

A large white cat which has lived in the building for years, was not hurt by the collapse, and haunted for years, was not hurt by the collapse, and haunted for years, was not hurt by the collapse, and haunted the ruins like a spectre, apparently looking for its master. It was flusily caught and carried away. The last thing removed from the cellar was a black walst-coat covered with lime dust. The owner of the waistcoat, a clerk in the building, had been walting for its discovery the whole afternoon. If conjained a purse with a considerable amount of money and a

### A LONDON MIRACLE.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY A WELL

KNOWN CITIZEN. MR. E. J. POWELL RELATES HIS REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE TO AN ADVERTISER REPRE-

> RHEUMATISM FROM BOYHOOD-HE AT LAST ESCAPES FROM AGONY. A STORY FULL OF HOPE FOR OTHER SUF-PERERS.

SENTATIVE-TORTURED BY MALIGNANT

(From the London Advertiser.) At 33 Alma Street, South London, lives Mr. E. J. Powell, a gentleman who has resided in London and vicinity for about six years. He has been a sufferer since his youth with rheumatism in its worst form, but now the haggard face and almost crippled form of a year ago have given away to an appearance of health and vigor.

Hearing of this a reporter called on Mr. Powell and
asked him to relate his experience.

"The first time I really felt any rheumatic trouble,"
said Mr. Powell, "was in 1872. A twinge of pain

know what it was. After that I was attacked at various periods, and in 1876 I began to grow alarmed. In 1878 I suffered from sciatica in the left leg.

"For a number of years afterwird I continued to grow worse and worse. In the summer of 1884 I experienced the pain constantly. It was all day and at all times. I took the electric treatment steadily for several weeks, but it did me not the slightest good.

"A year ago last winter I was seized with a pain and for fourteen weeks I never left the house. The only way in which I could be moved was by being wheeled around in an easy chair. What I suffered during that period no one but myself can ever realize. Mr. Marshall, of whose case you have heard is an accomplished. case you have heard, is an acquaintance of mins, and said he could not say whether Pink Pills would curs rheumatism or not, but they were good for the blood anyway, and at least it would do me no harm to try half

a dozen boxes.
"So I did; bought six boxes, took four and received no

been so thorough nothing to warrant its continuance could be shown.

Only one body, that of Dr. Nelson, was found during the last seven hours of the search, and those in charge of the work think it impossible that more remain in the ruins. The work was therefore stopped, the streets were roped close to the building and a police guard stationed there for the night.

The great crowd that had thronged the streets during the day seemed to increase rather than diminish after sundown. Thousands of curious persons, who had been at work all day, flocked about the best medical skill, but in Vain, and I are alled, and Pills have succeeded where everything eise has failed, and that they have brought me back health and happiness. Therefore I ought to be thankful, and I am thankful."

And Mr. Powell's intense carnestness of manner could admit of no doubt as to his gratitude and sincerity. "You have sell less Mr. McIntyre, of the Askin Street Methodist mit of no doubt as to an gracular and an arm of no doubt as to an gracular and an arm of the Askin Street Methodist Church, or Rev. G. A. Audrews, B. A., pastor of the Lambeth circuit, whether I was a sick man or not," were his parting words.

The reporter dropped in on Rev. C. E. McIntyre as

the parsonage, 82 Askin street. "I know Mr. Powell well," said the reverend gentleman when questioned. "He is an esteemed parishioner of mine and is attending the Askin Street Church again." "Do you remember Mr. Powell's illness a year ago last winter?" "Yes; he had a very had attack of rheumatism which laid him up had a very bad attack of rheunatism which had him been dependent on a chair. Now he appears to be a well man. I heard he had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Powell is, in my opinion, a most conscientious person, and any statement he would make would be perfectly reliable."

Mr. B. A. Mitchell, the well-known druggist, upon whom the reporter next called, said: "I know of Mr. Powell's cure and it is every word true. I have sold thousands of boxes of Pink Pills and knowing that always give satisfaction have no hesitation in recommend ing them as a perfect blood builder and nerve ing them as a perfect blood builder and herve reasorer, euring such diseases as rheumatism, neuraliza, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic crystpelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the formula system and in me, they effect a radical cure

Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes, bearing their trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, und any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided.

gold watch and chain. Strange to say the watch was still running.

CARING FOR THE INJURED ONES. EXCELLENT WORK AT THE HOSPITALS-ANXIOUS

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES SEARCHING FOR INFORMATION.

Washington, June 9.-Most of those first taken out of the ruins were first carried to the Emergency Hospital, About 10.30 o'clock the dead and the injured began to arrive there faster than the corps of surgeons could attend to their injuries. Carried in on stretchers, they were laid at the most convenient places. Those who were most seriously injured were attended to, while the others, grouning and crying from the pain of broken limbs, lay beseeching the doctors to dress their wounds. Shortly after the arrival of the first unfortunates a crowd began This caused a pulling apart of the ironwork in the centre of the building and the crash followed. The position of the girders and the appearance of the position of the girders and the appearance of the walls would seem to indicate this cause.

dead and injured.

for information were heartrending. They greatly for information were heartrending. They greatly for information were heartrending. Kerr, who is in charge of the hospital, determined to put them out. Load after load of the wounded, blind from the debris and with limbs broken and mulmed, were brought to the door. They had to building and came under the direct supervision of As soon as the surgeons, who were shortly reinforced the Federal officers. In fact, he had no juri-diction by the young medical graduates of the city, could do so, they examined and dressed the wounds of the victims, who were then sent upstairs to more comfortable quarters.

It was with great difficulty that the policemen could keep the relatives of the injured men out of the building. Priests and clergymen were soon on the spot, and, being at once admitted, went to the cots of the injured, where they administered spiritual consolation. Three men reached the hospital in a from the dressing room and sent to the morgue, where they shortly expired. Howard S. Miller and J. B. Jones were two of these, while another was a young hat became of them."

William Funk, of Funk & Funk, contractors and allders, was one of the first on the second old. The first two were badly mutilated, but the last one did not bear an apparent trace of even an abrasion. At the other hospitals and in the drug steres adjacent to the accident, similar scenes were being enacted.

Only those persons whose injuries are serious now remain in the Emergency Hospital. About twentyfive, more or less injured, were sent there, four of whom have since died, viz: Howard S. Miller, J. Mr. Baler said that the building had been notoriously unsafe for a long time, and he stated that that the times heer condemned. He was the bally, of Pennsylvania. The latter's neck was

toriously unsafe for a long time, and he stated that it had three times been condemned. He said the rear wall of the building had been bowed out for a long time.

INCIDENTS THAT RELIEVED THE GLOOM.

The horrors and pathos of the scenes were relieved by some incidents which would be regarded as amusing under less ghastly surroundings. The loss of life on the first floor was comparatively small, owing to the fact that the central part of the floor was roped off just where the ex-

### SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

THE BUILDING NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO HOLD THE DEAD-IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODIES. Washington, June 9 .- At the morgue the sight was ne horrible to behold. The little building, in which were an ice chest and a dissecting table, was not nearly large enough to hold the dead bodies brought from the wrecked building. At 12:30 o'clock the six-teenth dead body reached the little building. There was no one at the morgue who was able to identify the bodies, and so Superintendent Schoenberger tagged them with numbers as they were brought in. Along them with numbers as they were brought in. Along
the floor they were arranged in numerical order, and
during the day thousands of persons called and
viewed the ghastly sight. The morgue was filled,
and then the stable was turned into a receptionroom for the bodies. Blankets were spread on the
floor, and the bodies were laid out as well as possible

under the circumstances.

In front of the police station there was a large crowd as there was in the yard around the morgue,